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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 310): SHEEP AND WOOL - PART II

JAPANESE WHEAT MARKET

Prospects for imports of United States wheat by Japan continue fairly good, although the export demand for Japanese flour is poor because of the fall in the value of silver and the large stocks of American and Canadian flour which have accumulated at Chinese ports, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul General Garrels at Tokyo. Japanese wheat imports during January from the United States were 920,000 bushels, from Canada 662,000 bushels, and from Australia 39,000 bushels. Mill stocks of flour on March 1 were above normal and the wholesale price of flour at Tokyo on that date was \$1.75 per 49-pound bag as against \$1.79 on February 1. Wheat prices at Tokyo on March 1, duty and landing charges included, were as follows: \$1.61 per bushel for United States western white No. 2, \$1.50 per bushel for Canadian No. 5, \$1.64 for Australian, and \$1.62 for standard grade domestic No. 3.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Business in wool tops in Bradford, England, is limited and prices of all grades have declined, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture from Consul Macatee. Yarn transactions are also limited in quantity. There has been an improvement in the fine worsted cloth trade, but orders are still much below normal, with the home market quiet and foreign orders only moderate. The quantity of wool and tops passing through the Bradford Conditioning House during February was the highest for any month since October 1929. During February, 3,966,000 pounds of tops, 716,000 pounds of wool, and 157,000 pounds of yarns were passed through the conditioning house at Bradford. Additional details on wool trade conditions in the United Kingdom appear on page 324.

In the principal European butter markets a material price decline is reported for the week ended March 6. Copenhagen declined from the equivalent of 34.5 cents a pound to 33.4 cents, with London quotations generally correspondingly lower. Best Danish in London was equivalent to 35.8 cents against 37.4 the previous week, and 40.6 a year ago. On 92 score in New York, the quotation advanced from 34.0 to 34.8 cents against 50.0 cents a year ago. The margin still stands at about 1 cent in favor of Danish in London over 92 score in New York as compared with a margin of 9 cents in favor of the domestic market at this season of last year. Shipments are now subject to definite control in New Zealand and butter afloat from that source on March 1 amounted to only 17,752,000 pounds against 30,464,000 on March 2, 1929. Australian butter afloat as of those dates amounted to 11,368,000 pounds and 10,864,000 pounds respectively. From Argentina, shipments afloat are heavier, amounting, however, to only 2,856,000 pounds as compared with 1,848,000 pounds a year ago. See table, page 341.

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B R E A D G R A I N SWheat acreage in 1930

The 1930 winter wheat acreage as reported by 12 countries is 116,156,000 acres, a decrease of 0.6 per cent from the 1929 acreage in the same countries. Six European countries have reported an acreage 1.5 per cent below 1929. The acreage in the three North African countries, however, is slightly above last year, Morocco being the only country where the preliminary estimate shows a reduction as compared with last year. A long period of drought partly delayed and partly prevented seeding, but recent rains have improved conditions. See table, page 334.

European growing conditions

A summary of weather conditions in Europe during the past months indicates the possibility of above average frost damage in the upper regions of the Danube Basin, unusual plant growth in western and southern Europe, and lack of soil moisture over an extensive area, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Condition reports continue favorable but, according to general opinion, high yields per acre are unlikely to follow a winter such as the current one.

Precipitation in Germany, Poland, and parts of the Danube Basin has been below average since November 1 and especially so since January 1. Precipitation was also light during the same months last year, but unusually heavy snowfalls renewed soil moisture in the spring. European weather was unusually warm and mostly clear during the week ended March 6, except in southern France and Italy where heavy rains were reported. In Russia the weather was mostly clear during the week, with frosts reported north of Moscow. Collection of spring sowing material up to March 1 amounted to 92 per cent of the "plan". Collections in the eastern regions are below the "plan" and the government is granting additional help to regions where poor crops were harvested in 1929.

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 44 countries was estimated at 3,294,729,000 bushels, which was 14 per cent below the production of 3,822,914,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. The estimate of the 1929 production in Spain has been revised upward nearly 5,000,000 bushels, and is now placed at 154,249,000 bushels, which is 29 per cent greater than the 1928 production. A slight reduction has been made in the estimate of the production in the Union of South Africa, but the crop, however, is the largest on record in that country. See table, page 335.

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Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to March 1, 1930 were 114,136,000 bushels against 120,320,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. Exports during the week ended March 1 were 1,848,000 bushels against 1,111,000 bushels the previous week and 2,444,000 bushels during the week ended March 2, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the western grain inspection division of Canada on February 23 were 150,731,000 bushels against 151,138,000 bushels on February 21 and 138,993,000 bushels on March 1, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended February 28 were 507,000 bushels. Total receipts since August 1 were 86,785,000 bushels against 262,355,000 bushels during the same period of 1928-29. Shipments during the week ended February 28 were 40,000 bushels. Total shipments since August 1 were 82,355,000 bushels against 227,935,000 bushels last year. Receipts at Vancouver during the week were 1,163,000 bushels and shipments 542,000 bushels.

European market conditions

European grain markets were quiet during the week ended March 5, but a slight improvement in the demand situation was noted according to Mr. Steere. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg declined two cents per bushel during the week to \$1.56 on March 5. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin remained unchanged at \$.97 per bushel. It is stated that the German Government is considering further substantial increases in the import duties on wheat and barley and are also planning to introduce a compulsory milling mixture of rye with wheat flour.

United States wheat prices

Stronger prices ruled on the domestic markets during the first two days of the week ended March 6 then eased off about five cents until the last day when May futures closed around one cent higher than on the previous day. Weakness in foreign markets and small domestic exports of wheat were factors contributing to the decline. The closing price of May futures at Chicago on March 6 was approximately 112 cents as compared with 113 cents February 27 and 127 cents a year ago. May futures at Liverpool declined steadily throughout the week from a close of 120 cents to 115 cents as compared with 119 cents February 27 and 133 cents last year. May

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WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 30	127	120	120	114	121	120	129	126	135	132	115	118
Feb. 6	127	121	119	113	121	120	129	126	136	126	115	114
13	133	123	124	116	126	123	134	128	136	129	117	113
20	133	113	125	106	127	114	135	114	136	117	116	104
27	129	113	121	105	123	114	131	117	134	119	115	104
Mar. 6	127	112	119	103	122	110	130	112	133	115	114	106
13	130		122		124		131		134		114	
20	127		119		122		129		131		111	
27	122		114		118		127		130		111	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

WHEAT: Weighed average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. n. spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930	1929: 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 24	118	122	119	118	132	131	138	119	142	133	120	123
31	117	118	117	114	131	127	132	115	144	129	118	120
Feb. 7	117	117	117	112	134	125	132	111	139	123	118	116
14	119	119	118	113	136	126	129	112	141	127	121	117
21	120	115	120	112	139	125	130	104	145	121	122	112
28	117	114	118	112	136	125	126	100	138	118	121	107
Mar. 7	115		117		132		129		135		118	
14	117		119		132		123		139		121	
21	115		117		135		123		139		120	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

futures at Winnipeg closed five cents lower on March 6 than a week before. At Buenos Aires, May wheat closed at 106 cents on March 5 as against 104 cents February 26 and 114 cents last year.

There was a small but general decline in average cash wheat prices during the week ended February 28. The classes of hard red spring and durum about held their own with hard and soft red winter wheats contributing largely to the decline in price of all classes and grades at six markets. This price declined one cent to 114 cents per bushel as compared with 117 cents a year ago. The price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis each remained unchanged at 112 and 125 cents respectively, while the price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined four cents to 100 cents and No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined three cents to 118 cents per bushel. Western white wheat at Seattle, as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations, declined five cents to 107 cents per bushel. Average cash prices will show a considerable decline for the week ended March 7, particularly for grades and classes which were being purchased at the Farm Board basic loan value. The spread between cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis widened one cent to 11 cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week as compared with a spread of five cents last year.

Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in 24 European countries was 900,177,000 bushels as compared with 399,986,000 bushels in 1928. The estimate of the production in Bulgaria has been revised downward to 7,710,000 bushels. See table, page 335.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1929 production of the three feed grains, corn, oats, and barley, as far as reported amounts to 108,342,000 short tons, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the 191,126,000 short tons raised in the same countries in 1928, but 4.2 per cent above the 180,672,000 short tons in 1927. There was a considerable increase in the European feed grain production, the 68,616,000 short tons raised in 1929 being 19.7 per cent more than the 57,324,000 short tons produced in 1928, and 22.4 per cent above the 56,053,000 short tons in 1927.

Barley

Cold weather has been experienced in the Balkans recently, but winter barley for the 1930 harvest is reported to have been doing well. The 1929 barley production as reported by 41 countries, including several

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slight revisions, totals 1,475,964,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.9 per cent from the production of the previous year. Due to a decrease in the previous estimate of the Bulgarian crop, the European total now stands at 802,918,000 bushels, or 9 per cent above that of 1928. See barley production table, page 336.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 84,105,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended March 1 were one of the largest weekly shipments since September. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis again averaged 56 cents per bushel, which was 13 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See barley trade and price tables, pages 338 and 339.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 28 amounted to 23,120,000 bushels compared with only 14,392,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 7,615,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 to February 28 amounted to 14,958,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 4,443,000 bushels.

Oats

The 1929 oats production in the 37 countries so far reported, including several slight revisions, now stands at 3,618,044,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.5 per cent from that of 1928. The oats harvest in the 27 European countries reported is still 8.4 per cent above that of 1928 in spite of some reduction in the previous estimate for Bulgaria. See oats production table, page 336.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 21,698,000 bushels, a decrease of 40.6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports during the week ended March 1 were the largest weekly shipment since the middle of December. The price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago declined one cent to 42 cents per bushel, which was the lowest price since August, and 7 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 338 and 339.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 28 stood at 14,400,000 bushels, against 17,597,000 bushels on the same date last year and 11,833,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert

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from August 1 to February 28 totaled 3,141,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 6,303,000 bushels. Mill production of oatmeal and rolled oats in Canada for the six months August 1929 - January 1930 totaled 67,789,000 pounds compared with 85,752,000 pounds for the same six-month period of the preceding year.

Corn

The 1929 corn production as reported in 21 countries amounts to 5,393,936,000 bushels, an increase of 0.9 per cent over the 1928 harvest in the same countries. Although there has been some decrease in the earlier estimate for Bulgaria, the total for the 11 European countries reported is still 70.3 per cent above that of 1928. See corn production table, page 337.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 77,101,000 bushels, a decrease of 6.4 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended March 1 were a little above those of the two preceding weeks, while Argentine exports were also above those of the preceding week. See corn trade table, page 338. Mill production of corn flour and corn meal in Canada for the six months August 1929 - January 1930 amounted to 11,086,000 pounds compared with 11,282,000 pounds during the corresponding six-month period of 1928-29.

United States corn prices declined slightly during the week ended February 28. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago dropped one cent to 80 cents, and May futures declined 2 cents to 87 cents per bushel, which were 14 and 13 cents, respectively, below the corresponding prices of last year. There was not much change in Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn, which for May and June delivery averaged 63 and 61 cents, respectively, compared with 88 cents for the corresponding week last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn amounted to about 24 cents compared with a spread of 27 cents the preceding week. See table showing corn prices, page 339.

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SUGAR

Sugar production in the Philippine Islands for the current season is expected to be well above that of 1928-29, according to a trade report of January 18. The latest estimate by the Sugar Association of the Philippine Islands places the production of centrifugal sugar at 801,000 short tons as compared with 771,000 short tons reported for 1928-29. Indications point also to an increased output of muscovado and panocha sugars.

Whether the crop outturn will come up to the estimates depends to a considerable extent on how rapidly and uninterruptedly the grinding of cane goes on to completion. The report states that in most districts the juice purities decrease after the dry season has set in, and growers in districts where the wet and dry periods of the year are well defined must therefore harvest their cane as quickly as possible and have to sacrifice something in extraction in order to mill all the cane. Prospects for a satisfactory outcome of the season are regarded as fairly good, according to the report. There had been a steady rise in yields of sugar per ton of cane and with favorable weather conditions, it was expected that the grinding rates would rise as a result of faster cane delivery.

The average sucrose yield of the current Cuban sugar crop to February 15 was slightly below that reported to the same date in 1929, but slightly above that to February 7, 1928, according to the Cuba Sugar Club of Havana. The average yield to this date for the current year was 11.24 per cent as compared with 11.50 per cent in 1929, and 10.92 in 1928. An improvement of .42 per cent in sucrose yield is noted since January, when the average for the month was 10.82 per cent, as compared with 11.13 per cent for January 1929. The largest improvement since January occurred in the two eastern provinces, Camaguey and Oriente, where over half of the sugar crop is produced.

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TOBACCO

The total 1930 tobacco productions of Porto Rico is estimated at 30,100,000 pounds, from an area of 45,400 acres, according to a preliminary report of February 27, 1930 to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. I. L. Torres, Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Development of Porto Rico. The "regular" crop is estimated at 27,570,000 pounds and the "second" crop is roughly placed at 2,530,000 pounds. The total production will be 5,500,000 pounds above last year, when a regular crop of 23,400,000 pounds and a "second" crop

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of 1,200,000 pounds were obtained from an area of 39,075 acres. Acreage and production this season are considerably above the last two seasons, but are 46 per cent and 36 per cent respectively below the record season of 1927.

The following are the figures of acreage and production in Porto Rico during the last five years:

Year	Area <u>1,000 acres</u>	Production <u>1,000 pounds</u>
1926	50	35,000
1927	83	47,250
1928	40	21,326
1929	39	24,600
1930	45	30,100

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Barreled apple prices on the whole were considerably higher at the Liverpool auction, Wednesday, March 5, than last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. This week's prices were well above the prices paid at this time a year ago for barreled apples. Boxed Winesaps made slightly lower prices than last week and are somewhat below prices paid at this time a year ago. Oregon Newtowns were selling at about the same level that has been maintained for the past few weeks. These prices are, however, much above those paid at this time last year. Washington Romes made better prices than Winesaps at the auction.

The demand for both Oregon Newtowns and Washington Romes was temporarily weakened by the arrival of some unsound lots of these varieties. All varieties of American barreled and boxed apples offered were in light supply and good condition except Main Ben Davis, which were in only fair condition. All barreled apples met a good demand, except Ben Davis, for which the demand was moderate. Prices paid at London for American apples were much below the Liverpool prices. Washington Winesaps were in moderate supply but met with a slow demand. All the American

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

apples offered were in good condition except Virginia Ben Davis. Washington Winter Nelis pears were in light supply at Liverpool and generally good condition. The prices received on the auction were 55 cents to 98 cents higher than at this time a year ago. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-298, March 7, 1930.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples at the Hamburg auction, Thursday, March 6, were on the whole about the same as those received last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. The sales of boxed apples amounted to 42,000 boxes as compared with 27,500 sold last week. Demand was better for boxed apples. About 700 barrels of Virginia York Imperials and New York Baldwins were sold. The prices paid for Baldwins were low due to the scalded condition of the fruit. Prices paid for boxed Winesaps were still below those paid last year. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-299, March 7, 1930.

THE DEMAND FOR DRIED FRUIT IN GERMANY: Germany is the largest foreign market for American dried fruit as a whole. A report by Milton J. Newhouse, Specialist in Dried Fruit Marketing of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, points out the principal factors bearing upon the German demand for dried fruit with particular reference to the trend in the per capita consumption of dried fruit, the competition of both imported and domestic fruit, and trade practices and marketing developments in the German dried fruit market.

Net imports of all dried fruit into Germany during the five years 1924-1928 averaged 203,751,000 pounds annually compared with 211,642,000 pounds during the period 1909-1913. This represents a per capita consumption of about 3.2 pounds in recent years compared with about 3.3 pounds before the war. Approximately 38 per cent of the total dried fruit imported into Germany during the period 1924-1928 came from the United States. About 58 per cent of the imported prunes came from the United States, and most of the remainder from Yugoslavia. Practically all of the currants came from Greece, while Turkey supplied 60 per cent of the imported raisins and the United States 21 per cent. It appears that American raisins have been supplanting Greek currants in the German market to a considerable extent during recent years. Most of the remaining dried fruit such as apples, apricots and peaches are supplied by the United States.

A study of the German income statistics reveals the fact that over three-fourths of the German population have incomes too small to permit of the purchase of any but the cheapest fruit. This group is

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

probably able to buy dried fruit only when the price is relatively low. Price is, therefore, a very important consideration in determining not only the amount of dried fruit imported from the United States but also the competition to be encountered from dried fruit imported from other foreign countries.

Since data on domestic fruit production in Germany are practically non-existent, no estimate can be made of the trend in fresh fruit consumption in Germany. Imports of fresh fruit, which make up a large part of the German consumption, however, may give some clue to this trend. During the five years 1924-1928 net imports of fresh fruit per capita into Germany amounted to 22.8 pounds as compared with 19.6 pounds during the period 1909-1913. The principal gains in imports of fresh fruits have been in bananas and oranges.

American dried fruits need more publicity to overcome the far reaching and effective advertising now done in behalf of fresh fruit and competing dried fruit. There needs to be more personal contact between American dried fruit interests and the German market. Such contacts have already been established by countries competing with the United States for the German dried fruit trade. German importers of dried fruit appear generally to be satisfied with the Pacific Coast dried fruit contracts. Carton packages of dried fruit are not popular since the German housewife invariably wishes to see what she is purchasing. It is important, therefore, from the point of view of advertising Pacific Coast dried fruit that bulk displays be properly identified as to origin. See Report F.S. 47, "The Demand for Dried Fruit in Germany", March 7, 1930.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

FOREIGN PORK MARKET CONDITIONS: Somewhat higher lard prices constituted an outstanding feature of the international pork situation during February, according to information available in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current levels, however, continue below those of last year. In both the United States and Europe, lard stocks are smaller than last year, and United States lard exports to Europe during January were smaller than a year earlier. Prices lower than last year on American bacon at Liverpool were noted late in February. Weakness in that line has been in evidence for several months. Easier conditions also surrounded American hams. Danish bacon, the leading item in British cured pork markets, continues in a relatively strong position,

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but lower prices and larger supplies are anticipated as the season advances. British market supplies of cured pork were smaller in January than in either the preceding month or a year ago, both total imports and stocks being reduced. So far this season the United States and Denmark have been the only important sources of British cured pork imports to send quantities larger than last season. In both the United States and Europe, hog and feed prices continue favorable to pork production. There are some signs of reduced hog prices in Europe, but feed prices have fallen to a greater degree as against recent months and a year ago. Market supplies of hogs continue moderate in Germany, the leading European producer, and below last year. Similar supply conditions prevail in the United States, with hog prices firmer during February. See Foreign Service release, F.S./HP-4, March 7, 1930.

THE CARPET WOOL SITUATION: The Boston market for carpet wool has been quiet during February with most sales to meet immediate requirements. Prices are generally 1 to 2 cents lower than last month and 2 to 6 cents lower than a year ago, according to the Boston Wool Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The consumption of carpet wool in the United States during January, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, was about 11,000,000 pounds, or 2,000,000 pounds above December 1929, but lower than any other month last year. Carpet and rug looms reported considerably decreased activity for January compared with last month and last year. Imports of carpet wools for the first two months of 1930 were about 4,000,000 pounds less than in the same period last year. Stocks of wool in Chinese ports are good, with the bulk of the clip moved to tidewater. Little business is being done, however, except in Sining wools with sales of about 1,200,000 pounds in February. Demand from America continues poor, owing to high local prices. Sining wool, in the grease to yield 60 per cent, is being offered in Tientsin at 21 cents and Ball wool to yield 65 per cent is offered at 26 to 27 cents. See release, "Carpet Wool Situation," March 1930.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS: During most of January and February, prices realized on best Danish butter in London were slightly higher than on 92 score butter in New York, the present margin standing at 2-1/2 cents in favor of London. Quotations as of February 27 are 15 cents lower than a year ago in New York and 3 cents lower on Danish butter in London. Obviously, importation into such a depressed domestic market is of no consequence at this time. Exports, likewise so light as to be of little importance, are somewhat exceeding the imports. See Foreign Service release, F.S./D-45, March 4, 1930.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

A more than seasonally unfavorable tone appeared during the past 6 weeks in the factors affecting the foreign markets for American agricultural products, according to information received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American agricultural commissioners, the Department of Commerce, and other sources. Unemployment figures are larger than last year. The downward trend in the general price level has reduced industrial profit margins still further. In that connection, plans for operating the Bank of International Settlements are watched for indications of that institution's probable effect on the distribution of the world's gold supply. Low values for silver in China have hampered imports into that country, with consequent unfavorable repercussions elsewhere. On the brighter side, the material reductions in European interest rates are outstanding. The favorable outcome of the Hague reparations conference has created additional confidence in the future. A mild winter has checked somewhat the tendency toward greater unemployment. Stocks of industrial goods in Europe are reported as generally moderate.

In the United Kingdom, the leading foreign market for American agricultural products, increased unemployment placed figures for February 10 at 1,562,000 against 1,381,000 a year earlier. According to the Department of Commerce and other sources, the volume of general export business has been disappointing for the past 2 months, with cotton textiles a conspicuous item in the unfavorable returns. That industry continues to occupy much public attention with additional proposals for amalgamations and short time operations. In wool textiles, conditions remain unsatisfactory, but some hope is seen in more stable raw materials values. A fair amount of activity prevails in coal mining, but steel is relatively less favorably situated, with prices falling in both industries. The credit situation, however, is generally easier, with four successive reductions placing the Bank rate at 4.5 per cent as of February 6. The plan to investigate all phases of British industry took a step forward on February 12 with the announcement of the non-government personnel of the Economic Advisory Council, including some of the most prominent names in British economic and industrial life.

On the Continent, the less favorable industrial tendencies already evident in Central Europe appear to have spread somewhat to other countries during January and February, according to Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. So far, developments do not affect materially the general market outlook for American farm products. It appears, however, that the reduced industrial activity is resulting in cautious or postponed buying of such products as cotton textiles, and possibly some reduction in demand for certain foodstuffs, particularly where cheaper alternatives are available. In some lines, such as cotton and wheat, it seems probable that there may be some compensatory revival of demand later in the year, following the seasonal improvement in employment. For the immediate future, however, a somewhat reduced demand may be felt. In Germany, there were continued unfavorable developments in coal, steel, machinery, building, textiles, and some other lines. Total unemployment on February 1 stood at 2,450,000 against 2,367,000 a year earlier. Reports indicate that the

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consumption of foodstuffs is little if any affected by those figures, but other sales, including textiles, are reduced. Somewhat similar developments showed up in other central European countries, with conditions less favorable than formerly in Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, and Sweden. France continues to provide the brightest spot in European industry, with good reports also from Denmark, Norway, and some Baltic countries.

Wheat and feed grains

May wheat futures at Liverpool averaged \$1.19 per bushel during the week ended February 27. That figure was 2 cents above the preceding week's average, but 13 cents below figures for January 23 and 15 cents under that of a year ago. Mr. Steere's estimate of the continental wheat deficit for the 1929-30 season has been revised downward to about 294,000,000 bushels against imports from overseas last season of about 376,000,000 bushels. European prices are relatively higher than prices on overseas wheat, and imports show some signs of expanding. Stocks of imported wheat are light. For the balance of the season, however, there must be heavy import movements if the apparent requirements are to be covered. In France, the large wheat crop and the government's decree limiting the milling of foreign wheat will tend to reduce the import demand from now on. In Italy, where so far requirements have been met from domestic supplies, imports for the next 5 or 6 months promise to be as large as in the same period of the last few years. Indications are that Chinese markets may become more interested in American wheat and flour as the season advances. Prospects in Japan also continue fairly good, but with a seasonal dullness in demand at present.

European feed grain markets have been very weak since the first of the year as a result of favorable reports on the Argentine corn crop, heavy feed grain shipments from Danubian countries and some from Russia. Continental markets, under those circumstances, have shown only limited interest in corn and barley, particularly the latter. Demand for oats also has been reduced. The anticipated increase in European hog numbers, however, is expected to have a favorable effect upon the continental feed grain markets as the year progresses.

Cotton

The British market for American cotton was disturbed by the raw cotton price declines occurring in February and spinners bought cautiously. The general tone of the finished goods market leaves much to be desired, but some improvement was noted as February advanced. There was some additional business with India, where higher tariffs are under consideration. Lancashire is experimenting with automatic looms as a means of reducing production costs. Exports of United States cotton to Great Britain are below those of last year.

On the Continent also, the break in the raw cotton market has disturbed confidence, Mr. Steere reports. Spinner and weaver business has

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

dropped off, with mills reporting further reductions in activity. Textiles stocks are moderate, however, and any indication of cotton price stability is expected to stimulate extensive buying. Despite current reductions in finished goods sales, Mr. Steere reports, the long-time outlook for general business development should justify a fair amount of future textile activity. Germany, Austria, and Poland display the least favorable continental textile conditions, with some decline also in Italy and Netherlands. In France, demand is good, stocks appear low, and the mills are active. In the Orient, mill activity and production continue at a high level. The situation has been affected somewhat, especially in China, by the low rate of exchange on silver, but there are no signs of reduced takings of American cotton on that account.

Fruit

The British market for American apples at present is somewhat better than earlier in the season, but returns remain generally unsatisfactory. Competition from European apples has practically ceased, but demand appears to be weak, and other fruits, especially Spanish oranges, are reported as plentiful and relatively cheap. Shipments of Australian apples are expected to arrive March 20 and thereafter, according to information cabled by Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. On the Continent, market prospects for American fruit are regarded as relatively favorable for the balance of the season, according to Mr. Steere. In view of the good fruit crops, continental demand for American fruit has been surprisingly strong this year, particularly in Central Europe. In prunes, the market has remained dull since the holidays. Demand has been generally unsatisfactory, largely as a result of the continued unusually mild winter. With spring approaching, and generally quiet business conditions, there appears little likelihood of any significant improvement in demand, according to Mr. Steere.

Pork products

Current European market demand and the immediate outlook for American pork products have changed very little since the first of the year. Imports into both Great Britain and Central Europe have been larger than last year. Lard prices continue low, but showed some strength during February. In Great Britain prices of American bacon at the end of February went below those of last year. Hams also were easier, but those prices, as well as for Danish bacon, continue relatively firm. There is additional evidence of larger Danish supplies of cured pork appearing on British markets in the near future. The demand for American pork products there and on the Continent should become less favorable as the year progresses and European pork production increases. Hog production increases in Germany and Netherlands are less advanced than in Denmark. Hog prices in those countries have fluctuated only slightly since January 1, but there was a downward movement in Germany and Netherlands late in February.

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL

Producing countries other than Australia a/New Zealand

Wool prices at the combined Wellington-Wanganui wool sales on March 4 were from 1 to 2 cents a pound lower than at the January sales. Approximately 75 per cent of the 31,000 bales cataloged were sold, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture from Consul General Lowrie in New Zealand. All buying centers were represented and competition was fairly keen with Bradford securing the bulk of the wools. The quality of the wool offered was below the standard of previous sales this year. Merino wools brought 18 to 23 cents a pound, fine half-breds 19 to 21 cents, medium crossbred supers 18 to 19 cents, and fine lamb's wool 16 to 23 cents a pound.

From 80 to 95 per cent of the February offerings at New Zealand sales were disposed of with good competition from the United States, England, and the Continent. Exports for the first 6 months of the current season, July-November, are officially estimated at 133,000 bales against 142,000 bales for the same period of the preceding season, a decrease of 6 per cent. Production for the season is now estimated at approximately 255,000,000 pounds against 239,000,000 pounds in 1928-29. In addition to increased production, 27,500,000 pounds were carried over from the preceding season, an increase of 46 per cent over the carryover into the 1928-29 season. The condition of the clip was not expected to be as good as last season's on account of the more or less wet winter and late spring, according to the "Pastoral Review". Sales for the 1928-29 season totaled 576,000 bales against 544,000 in 1927-28. Exports from January to November 1929 reached 602,000 bales against 641,000 bales in the same period of 1928.

Declines of from 39 per cent to 45 per cent appeared in January 1930 wool prices at Wellington as against a year earlier. All grades were affected, with prices on the higher grades bearing relatively greater declines than the lower grades. The January 1930 prices also were below those of the two preceding months.

NEW ZEALAND: Average price of wool per pound in the grease at Wellington, by months, November-March, 1928-29, November-January, 1929-30 a/

Wool grades	1928-29					1929-30		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
30, 64, 70's	--	40	38	33	33	25	24	22
56 - 58's	39	40	40	35	35	25	24	22
50 - 56's	37	37	37	34	33	24	24	21
48 - 50's	34	34	36	32	33	24	23	20
46 - 48's	32	32	33	30	31	24	22	20
44 - 46's	30	31	33	29	30	23	22	19
40 - 44's	29	30	30	28	28	22	22	18
36 - 40's	25	28	28	25	26	--	21	17

Compiled from Consular Reports. a/ For average quality wool.

a/ Conditions in Australia were discussed in the preceding issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Lambing returns for the calendar years 1921-1929

Year	Number of breeding ewes January 31	Estimated average per- centage of lambs	Estimated number of lambs	Actual number of lambs tailed
	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
1921	12,147,788	36.59	10,518,780	10,267,910
1922	12,496,054	36.77	10,843,005	10,895,521
1923	13,063,003	38.02	11,498,456	11,133,336
1924	13,076,094	36.14	11,258,030	11,467,147
1925	13,715,223	32.45	11,305,358	11,435,780
1926	13,948,252	34.57	11,794,699	12,069,681
1927	14,831,730	36.76	12,868,340	13,178,972
1928	15,534,051	36.09	13,373,267	13,855,958
1929	16,608,155	33.65	14,722,214	

Compiled from Abstract of Statistics, December 24, 1925, July 1926, December 1927, December 24, 1928, December 1929.

NEW ZEALAND: Stocks of wool in store, June 30, 1928 and 1929

Stocks on June 30, 1928						
Wool brokers(holding permits).....	40,617	196,261	13,817	3,736,216		3,986,911
Freezing works	6,747	551,786	1,236	2,679,213		3,238,976
Wool scouring works.	207,510	225,493	3,250	1,370,778	224	1,807,255
Woolen mills	821,147	1,727,375	82,257	866,711		3,497,420
Total above 1928..	1,076,021	2,700,915	100,554	8,652,918	224	12,530,532
Shipping companies..	43,120	200,311		811,876	904,920	1,960,527
Harbor Board stores.	1,120	320		6,763	470,200	478,403
New Zealand Railways	---	45,568	19,360	115,404	10,260	190,592
Farmers	117,209	192,499	65,651	832,660	---	1,208,019
Grand total 1928..	1,237,470	3,140,113	185,565	10,419,621	1,385,504	15,368,173
Converted to grease						13,800,000
Stocks on June 30, 1929						
Wool brokers(holding permits)	187,713	490,583	53,985	4,617,834		5,350,115
Freezing works.....	11,152	990,157	---	4,182,056		5,183,365
Wool scouring works.	255,406	631,372	11,604	2,409,230		3,307,612
Woolen mills	781,668	1,718,792	324,772	1,064,676		3,389,908
Total above 1929..	1,235,939	3,830,904	390,361	12,273,796		17,731,000
Shipping companies..	1,749	329,310	---	2,043,922	68,700	3,061,931
Harbor Board stores.	---	72,576	---	1,780	300,000	374,356
New Zealand Railways	7,094	132,210	---	66,956	---	206,373
Farmers	147,964	252,087	165,730	1,422,395	17,955	2,006,131
Grand total in 1929:	1,392,746	4,617,147	556,091	15,808,902	1,004,955	23,579,841
Converted to grease						27,500,000

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, New Zealand, August 1928, and 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average
1909-13, annual 1925-1928

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				
	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927	1928
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Washed</u>					
United Kingdom	572	138	296	318	351
Other countries	4	2	3	0	7
Total	576	140	299	318	358
<u>Scoured</u>					
United Kingdom	14,624	14,746	15,607	12,599	9,251
Canada	82	95	546	183	202
Australia	3	48	373	1,046	753
United States	2	6	5	7	36
Other countries	15	85	227	137	416
Total	14,726	14,980	16,766	13,972	10,658
<u>Unwashed or in the grease</u>					
United Kingdom	142,725	123,287	127,276	131,862	121,510
Germany	4,212	15,920	4,369	13,050	13,813
United States	3,864	11,149	13,268	4,439	7,011
France	2,161	6,965	12,156	17,214	24,119
Australia	696	1,964	1,682	3,908	6,476
Belgium	483	269	620	802	2,609
Canada	82	594	2,148	3,330	2,675
Japan	18	2,536	2,719	2,727	7,877
Italy	—	2,048	1,330	920	2,624
Netherlands	—	215	529	589	206
Other countries	25	1,064	443	373	493
Total	154,265	166,011	166,540	179,214	189,413
<u>Slime</u>					
United Kingdom	17,508	23,868	25,568	24,295	23,753
United States	23	537	1,879	745	1,608
Other countries	574	191	1,101	1,956	1,014
Total	18,105	24,596	29,548	26,996	26,375

Compiled from Statistical Report on the Trade and Shipping of the Dominion of New Zealand.

Union of South Africa

The wool market of Port Elizabeth was reported as easier with offerings restricted toward the end of January, according to a cable to the "Wool Record and Textile World". Local stocks were gradually reduced without replacement owing to farmers holding consignments inland. Prices were following the generally lower tendency, according to G. and C. Kreglinger.

Production this season as represented by probable exports was officially estimated at 302,000,000 pounds, an increase of 7 per cent over 1928-29, with a general improvement in quality due to a favorable season. Taking into account the carryover from the preceding season, production and exports up to the end of December 1929, it appears that the amount to be

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

disposed of during the last half of the current season, January-June 1930, is approximately 156,000,000 pounds, or 2 per cent less than during the same period a year ago. Shipments from July 1 to December 24 were estimated at approximately 152,000,000 pounds compared with official reports of 130,000,000 for the first 6 months of the 1928-29 season, an increase of 17 per cent. Stocks of unsold wool at selling centers on December 1, 1929 were estimated at 36,398,000 pounds, or 74 per cent above the same date of 1928. The clip produced during the season 1928-29 in the Union, estimated at 283,000,000 pounds against 273,000,000 pounds in 1927-28, was scarcely as fine as the preceding clip due to weather conditions.

The fairly regular increases in exports of South African wool continued into 1929. Exports of greasy and washed wool for the 8 months, January-August 1929, were 14.7 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of 1928. Total exports of those wools for the calendar year 1928 were 76.4 per cent larger than average exports over the years 1909-1913. Figures on exports by countries for 1928, when total exports were slightly below those of 1927, show little variation in the relative importance of the chief buyers of South African wool. Declines in shipments to the United States, however, placed the 1928 figures for that country 42.7 per cent below those of 1927. Since the war, however, the United States has been taking much more South African wool than formerly.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Stocks of unsold wool on hand at end of month in terms of grease, seasons 1928-29 and 1929-30.

	Merino		Crossbred		Total	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
July	5,783	9,086	215	359	5,998	9,445
August	7,472	9,935	157	241	7,629	10,176
September...	10,555	13,277	214	288	10,769	13,565
October	16,548	25,809	551	513	17,099	26,322
November ...	20,523	35,692	337	706	20,860	36,398
December ...	22,612	---	371	---	22,983	---
January	27,824	---	495	---	28,319	---
February ...	21,889	---	236	---	22,125	---
March	12,591	---	220	---	12,811	---
April	6,530	---	255	---	6,785	---
May	11,524	---	404	---	11,928	---
June	8,908	---	241	---	9,149	---

Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics. Data given in bales. Have converted to pounds by using 360 pounds per bale grease and 200 pounds per bale scoured as given in Dalgety and Company's Annual Review 1928-29, page 148. Scoured wool converted to grease on basis of 60 per cent loss in scouring.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1926-1928 and January-August, 1928 and 1929

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-August	
	Average 1909-13	1926	1927	1928	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Sheep's wool</u>						
<u>scoured</u>						
Germany.....	1,924	658	908	1,115		
United Kingdom....	1,849	3,854	4,223	4,311		
Belgium.....	499	167	110	139		
France.....	3	257	235	128		
United States.....	1	892	805	584		
Other countries....	8	213	187	353		
Total.....	4,284	6,041	6,462	6,630	b/ 4,672	b/ 4,512
<u>In the grease a/</u>						
United Kingdom.....	76,999	94,307	106,010	105,153		
Germany.....	46,595	30,460	46,880	47,871		
Belgium.....	12,431	18,885	25,412	24,461		
France.....	3,310	42,217	60,710	55,150		
Italy.....	801	7,026	9,451	9,941		
Netherlands.....	247	4,383	266	5		
United States.....	79	7,037	5,035	2,883		
Other countries....	15	1,339	1,102	1,413		
Total.....	140,477	205,654	253,866	246,877	b/ 121,843	b/ 140,594
<u>Hair of the Angora</u>						
United Kingdom.....	19,706	6,465	9,787	6,896		
Germany.....	15	26	24	5		
United States.....	8	4,592	755	794		
Other countries....	145	58	115	9		
Total.....	19,874	11,141	10,681	7,704	b/ 4,253	b/ 5,465

Compiled from the Annual Statement of the Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa, 1910-1914, 1926-1928, and Trade of the Union of South Africa, (Aug, 1929. a/ This average includes "wool, washed" - this item not being separately classified in later years. b/ Not available by countries.

Argentina

Argentine wool at the end of 1929 was selling at a price 40 per cent below a year ago, according to the monthly circular of Messrs. Gibson Brothers of Buenos Aires. For the past 2 months, however, that market has been fairly steady. December opened with superior Lincoln wool selling at 20 cents per pound, but values fell to 18 cents, then recovered to 19 cents, the recovery being mainly due to the fluctuations in exchange. Good coarse Lincoln wools are somewhat scarce and as the demand for these is maintained, values were expected to continue at this level. Interest in fine wool was very poor. Good fine and medium crossbred, clean and of good color, brought 17 cents, while very superior merino brought only 15 cents.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

According to latest reports, difficulties between exporters and consignees at the Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires closed that market temporarily. Previous to closing, business was reported as very slack with stocks piling up, notwithstanding the decrease in receipts this year compared with last. Stocks on January 29, 1930 were approximately 21,000,000 pounds, or over twice as large as a year ago, and were above any recent year since 1925. Receipts up to that date for this season were 24 per cent below last. Shipments for the same period this season were 29 per cent below the preceding season.

Adverse weather conditions during 1929 were largely responsible for the reduction of 3 per cent in the 1929 clip compared with the revised figure of 352,000,000 pounds in 1928. The quality and condition of wool from the Concordia district appears good, but Provincia and Pampa wools, on account of the long drought, are reported to have a high content of seed, burrs, dirt, and to be poorly developed in many districts. In parts of Patagonia the yield per sheep is reported as considerably higher than last season. The wool is well grown but lacking in grease. The distribution of the clip, by grades, is estimated as follows for the last six seasons:

ARGENTINA: Distribution of the wool clip, by grades, seasons
1924-25 to 1928-29

Kind of wool	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Coarse crossbred..	44	44.5	40.5	32	31	30
Medium crossbred..	19	18.5	18.5	22	25	26
Fine crossbred....	22	22.5	25.0	50	29	30
Merinos.....	15	14.5	16.0	16	15	14
Total.....	100	100.0	100.0	100	100	100

Estimates of Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston. Clip sheared during last few months of first named year.

Medium and fine crossbred wools show regular increases for the last 4 seasons with corresponding decreases in coarse crossbred and merino wools.

The 1928 clip in Argentina was 2 per cent above that of 1927, and only 3 per cent below the large clip of 1926. Exports for the season reached 317,000,000 pounds, or 10 per cent above 1927-28, according to unofficial reports. Germany, the principal buyer, took 75,000,000 pounds, or 7 per cent below the preceding season. Exports to that country have been declining for the last three seasons. The same decline is noticed in

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

France and Great Britain for the same period. The United States, Italy and Belgium increased their takings of Argentine wool in 1928-29, the increases being 80 per cent, 28 per cent and 60 per cent respectively.

On a calendar year basis, official returns on greasy wool exports from Argentina for the first 6 months of 1929 show a slight lead over the same period of 1928. Exports for the year 1928 were 21 per cent below 1927 levels, in which year exports were about equal to the average for the years 1909-1913. Germany continues as the leading buyer of Argentine wool. Exports of recent years have been more evenly distributed among the importing countries than before the war, when France was the leading buyer, taking about 36 per cent of the pre-war average exports. Exports to the United States, which now occupy fifth place, have shown little variation either before or since the war. Great Britain retains the third position, following Germany and France and preceding Belgium.

ARGENTINA: Stocks of wool at Central Produce market a/ at end of each month, seasons 1925-26 to 1929-30

Date nearest and of month	Season October-September				
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
October	8,470	4,912	3,201	5,236	4,273
November	17,498	14,576	9,061	11,251	9,612
December	20,904	15,260	12,624	19,052	19,857
January	16,021	8,424	4,012	9,420	21,030
February	15,858	4,729	3,547	11,226	
March	9,266	2,606	3,638	11,627	
April	7,407	3,289	5,049	11,155	
May	7,714	4,621	5,432	8,563	
June	5,236	2,491	4,405	6,488	
July	4,314	1,133	4,211	3,785	
August	3,320	507	3,946	3,446	
September <u>b/</u>	2,652	1,149	3,496	3,406	

Compiled from the "Review of the River Plate".

a/ It is estimated by the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass. That during recent years about 1/3 of the national Argentine clip has been disposed of at this market. b/ Stocks in all Argentina at the end of September are estimated as follows: 1926, 9,259,000; 1927, 3,704,000; 1928, 18,520,000; 1929, 25,002,000.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Wool sales at Central Produce Markets, Buenos Aires, by months, 1922-23 to 1928-29

Month	Season October-September						
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
October.....	7,958	2,714	2,714	7,861	5,756	3,309	5,567
November.....	15,023	18,143	15,417	15,607	13,630	21,279	24,640
December.....	20,369	25,269	14,478	19,943	24,161	22,272	15,614
January.....	22,925	21,856	6,775	14,919	15,755	17,377	21,401
February.....	12,133	7,877	3,158	9,300	10,671	6,070	4,440
March.....	7,696	3,727	3,720	13,064	9,988	2,675	4,053
April.....	12,589	4,638	8,455	7,592	7,218	5,038	3,466
May.....	10,122	2,361	3,675	4,950	4,848	4,537	7,142
June.....	5,231	4,128	6,376	4,459	3,963	2,065	3,215
July.....	2,236	2,550	3,358	2,808	1,947	748	
August.....	1,615	3,659	2,719	1,329	1,353	822	
September.....	2,134	3,727	2,809	1,894	1,255	970	
Total wool year Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.	120,537	101,149	73,674	106,726	106,605	87,162	

Compiled from Estadística Agro-Pecuaría Dirección de Economía Rural y Estadística.

ARGENTINA: Wool exports during season October 1 to September 30, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Country of destination	October 1 to September 30			
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany.....	73,200	90,200	80,900	75,000
France.....	84,900	75,200	62,600	54,000
Great Britain.....	64,400	73,200	56,900	53,000
United States.....	37,500	23,000	20,500	36,800
Italy.....	25,400	17,200	19,600	25,100
Holland.....	3,700	2,900	1,100	1,700
Belgium.....	19,800	31,500	36,400	58,200
Spain.....	1,800	400	1,500	700
Other countries.....	6,300	7,000	8,800	7,700
Total for the season....	317,000	325,600	288,300	317,200

Compiled from "Business Conditions in Argentina", Report No. 176, October, 1928 and 1929, by Ernesto Tornquist and Co., Buenos Aires.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average
1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-June	
	Average 1909-13	1926	1927	1928 Prelim	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Unwashed or in the grease</u>						
France	118,930	72,833	82,229	56,021	40,909	34,897
Germany	91,109	76,969	98,696	70,404	51,923	50,653
United Kingdom	42,761	61,045	60,926	43,832	36,568	31,420
Belgium	33,682	23,137	30,979	37,353	23,289	38,261
United States	27,700	33,073	23,488	22,926	12,057	23,098
Italy	5,437	21,193	15,922	17,886	12,562	15,747
Netherlands	2,582	2,939	1,556	1,067	672	1,160
Other countries	6,003	10,841	14,667	9,840	8,642	6,988
Total	328,204	302,030	328,463	259,329	186,622	202,224
<u>Washed a/</u>						
United Kingdom		73	101	123	95	254
United States		1,250	454	639	328	441
Italy		2,998	1,750	1,422	816	758
Brazil		91	15	16	11	13
France		657	262	349	252	258
Germany		331	278	982	300	789
Belgium		74	231	1,519	527	474
Other countries		579	580	433	221	300
Total		6,053	3,671	5,483	2,560	3,287
<u>Scoured a/</u>						
United Kingdom		4,323	8,677	6,578	2,750	3,984
Germany		542	957	376	26	86
United States		2,880	2,339	2,160	1,129	1,067
France		1,326	992	1,253	637	267
Denmark		51	40	38	2	11
Belgium		271	635	1,044	571	432
Other countries		326	236	202	142	156
Total		10,219	13,876	11,651	5,267	6,003

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior, 1909-1913, 1926-1928, and Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, June 1928 and 1929.

a/ Not separately classified prior to 1916. Included with unwashed or in the grease.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Uruguay

The situation in the Uruguayan wool market is reported as unfavorable for the marketing of the large clip of 1929, according to latest advices. The market is becoming congested and should present conditions continue, it is feared that it will be impossible to find adequate storage for the large stocks of unsold wool. Although exports of the first quarter were considerably above a year ago, by the end of January they had dropped off and were 55 per cent below the first 4 months of 1928-29. The market was firmer at the beginning of February with more general inquiry. France was showing special interest in merinos with England and the United States concentrating on crossbreds.

Stocks of wool on January 8, 1930 at Montevideo were estimated at the high figure of 41,000,000 pounds. Taking into account the carryover from the preceding season, the estimated clip, and exports for the season up to the end of January, it appears that the amount to be disposed of in Uruguay for the remainder of the season ending September 30 is approximately 70 per cent above a year earlier. Exports for the first 4 months (October-January) of the current season are unofficially reported at 31,194,000 pounds and were 55 per cent below exports for the corresponding months of the 1928-29 season. Only the United States took more wool this season than last, the increase amounting to 73 per cent. Exports to France, Germany, Italy, and Netherlands were smaller than those of last year. For the whole season 1928-29, exports are officially estimated at 128,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3 per cent below figures for the season 1927-28.

On a calendar year basis, preliminary official figures place total exports of wool from Uruguay at 71,087,000 pounds for the first six months of 1929. The figure for the corresponding period of 1928 was 69,494,000 pounds. Exports for the whole year 1928 showed a decline of 22 per cent from the high point reached in 1927. Since 1923, however, Uruguayan wool exports have shown an irregular upward tendency, with the 1928 total 21.6 per cent above that of 1923. In 1927, the latest year for which detailed figures are available, exports of greasy wool to the United States were 41.6 per cent under the 1926 figures. Up to 1927, the larger Uruguayan wool exports were supported chiefly by larger shipments to Continental Europe, notably Germany, which is the leading buyer of Uruguayan wool.

Sheep slaughter at Uruguayan freezing and chilling establishments in 1929 reached 1,880,000 head. That figure was over twice as large as the 1928 slaughter, which was lighter than the slaughter for the 2 preceding years. The 1929 kill indicated a tendency toward liquidation of sheep numbers which may have been encouraged by the current unfavorable wool season beginning in October 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, annual
1923-1928

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31					
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 preliminary
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>In the grease</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Germany.....	26,888	32,633	25,056	33,830	46,097	
Argentina.....	4,602	4,035	612	2,230	4,090	
Belgium.....	3,612	7,161	4,202	5,733	10,544	
United States...	30,326	9,280	29,872	24,554	14,546	
France.....	13,511	14,827	12,946	20,259	29,121	
Italy.....	5,185	4,426	6,715	11,551	13,024	
Netherlands.....	5,573	10,950	2,092	2,171	1,563	
United Kingdom..	5,866	11,896	5,017	11,787	26,943	
Other countries..	623	879	605	445	1,686	
Total.....	94,186	96,087	87,117	113,560	147,614	a/
<u>Washed</u>						
Germany.....	82	365	108	320	330	
Argentina.....	21	59	15	149	165	
Belgium.....	497	587	333	213	850	
United States...	0	46	95	202	114	
France.....	79	99	68	64	0	
Italy.....	1,116	722	629	633	792	
Netherlands.....	52	20	79	30	0	
United Kingdom..	33	0	114	14	34	
Other countries	34	39	43	45	60	
Total.....	1,914	2,037	1,484	2,396	2,355	a/
<u>Scoured</u>						
Germany.....	95	227	47	149	150	
Argentina.....	51	0	0	12	0	
Belgium.....	63	0	71	31	318	
United States...	51	55	55	370	328	
France.....	365	497	287	1,382	245	
Italy.....	0	282	0	37	20	
Netherlands.....	12	66	0	0	0	
United Kingdom..	214	850	379	845	759	
Other countries..	0	0	2	0	0	
Total.....	851	1,977	841	2,806	1,820	a/
Total.....	96,951	100,101	89,442	118,732	151,789	117,773

Compiled from Anuario Estadístico de la República Oriental del Uruguay, 1923-1927; and Uruguay, Foreign Trade Series No. 60, 1929.

a/ Not separately reported.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

China

An upward movement in exports of sheep's wool since 1926 placed the preliminary 1928 total for China 35.4 per cent above 1928 figures and 75.6 per cent higher than the average for the years 1909-1913. Most of the Chinese export wool is carpet wool, of which the United States is the chief buyer of fairly regular quantities. The important variations in the Chinese wool export figures appear in the shipments to Russia and Japan. In exports of camel's hair and goat's wool, which show little variation from year to year, Great Britain is the leading market.

CHINA: Exports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13 annual 1925-1928.

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				1928 prel.
	Ave. 1909- 13	1925	1926	1927	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Sheep's wool</u>					
United States	32,491	49,433	23,643	39,308	
Japan, incl. Formosa.....	1,388	6,299	1,792	5,173	
Russia and Siberia.....	2,177	685	2,155	3,036	
United Kingdom.....	999	265	186	330	
Germany.....	133	19	9	85	
France.....	53	11	0	1	
Other countries.....	77	105	6	40	
Total.....	37,318	56,817	27,791	48,023	a/ 64,845
<u>Camels' hair</u>					
United Kingdom.....	3,250	4,063	2,921	4,783	
Germany.....	132	158	82	93	
Russia and Siberia.....	104	31	71	29	
France.....	57	26	0	0	
United States.....	10	1,081	524	511	
Japan, incl. Formosa.....	2	61	107	96	
Other countries.....	43	11	0	25	
Total.....	3,598	5,431	3,711	5,537	a/ 5,546
<u>Goats' wool</u>					
United Kingdom.....	1,739	2,450	1,175	3,181	
Germany.....	18	40	51	63	
France.....	8	12	84	128	
Japan, incl. Formosa.....	3	171	184	237	
United States.....	0	227	39	151	
Other countries.....	1	220	5	186	
Total.....	1,769	3,100	1,538	3,951	a/ 3,231

Compiled from Foreign Trade of China, 1909-1928.

a/ Not available by countries.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Canada

Wool production in Canada from 3,731,000 sheep and lambs in 1929 is placed at 21,234,000 pounds as compared with 19,611,000 pounds in 1928 from 3,419,000 sheep and lambs, according to official returns.

Wool prices in 1929 were the lowest since 1923, states the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics". The market opened with considerable demand for eastern domestic wools and the early portion of the clip was easily moved into the trade. As the season advanced, buying orders slackened. There was little activity among local buyers with the result that a considerably increased volume of wool was consigned for cooperative sale. Local prices paid to farmers in eastern Canada ranged from 18 to 20 cents and graded wools brought from 20 to 23 cents net to producers.

Canadian wool in 1929 was of very good quality. This applied to both domestic and range wools. Farmers are viewing with considerable concern what appears to be a steadily narrowing market outlet for Canadian wools to Canadian mills. Improvement in sheep breeding is making definite progress, and this year hundreds of new flocks have been established through Sheep Club Policy on farms where sheep were not previously being kept. Ewe lambs selected for these new flocks are all the progeny of purebred sires and these flocks are being headed by purebred rams.

Soviet Russia

Wool production in Russia in 1929 is officially estimated at 397,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3 per cent above 1928 and 20 per cent above 1916, according to figures published by the State Planning Board. As a wool producing country Russia comes before the United States and the important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere with the exception of Australia as far as quantity is concerned. Russian wool, however, is mostly coarse wool which was formerly used for carpets and at present chiefly consumed at home.

The number of sheep on peasant farms which comprise the bulk of the sheep in Russia rose from 95,000,000 in 1924 to 124,000,000 in 1928, according to the "Statistical Review." No comparative figures for sheep alone are available for 1929, but sheep and goats together were estimated at 141,000,000 against 140,000,000 in 1928. As sheep in 1928 comprised 90 per cent of the total, it is probable that the number on peasant farms reached about 127,000,000 in that year. An estimate of the total number of sheep in Russia in 1929 is 134,000,000 an increase of 1 per cent over 1928, according to the "Economic Review of the Soviet Union" for January 15, 1930.

The general condition of the wool-growing industry in Soviet Russia is a source of anxiety to Soviet authorities, due to the increasing demands being made upon it by the Russian textile industry. The manufacture of woollen goods in 1927-28 on the present territory of U.S.S.R. was 8 per cent above

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

1913 and preliminary estimates pointed to a 27 per cent increase over 1913 in 1928-29. The total production of raw wool increased by some 20 per cent over the pre-war period, but the quantity of wool theoretically available for the Russian manufacturing industry was larger than this figure indicates. In the first place, wool exports declined considerably since the pre-war period when Russia exported annually on the average 25,000,000 pounds of wool (predominantly coarse wool). In the second place, the pre-war customs statistics, of course, did not include shipment from the interior of Russia to the border provinces which have seceded since the revolution (principally the present territory of Poland), and which before the war accounted for 50 per cent of the total Russian production of manufactured woollens. Raw wool shipments from the interior to the former Russian Poland, not included in the export figures, were estimated in 1911 at some 17,000,000 pounds. A downward trend in this trade was in evidence after 1900.

A leading cause of decline in commercial wool supplies is the tendency to retain large shares of the total clip in the villages. Important contributions to that tendency are the relative scarcity and costliness of industrial goods and the development of village industries using wool. It appears also that factory supplies of wool are being affected by a diminishing rate of annual increase of raw wool production. The increase in the production of wool in 1929 was estimated at 3 per cent, against annual increases of 4, 5 and 11 per cent respectively during the 3 preceding years. In fine wools, the decline is based on a drop in the number of fine wool sheep from 4,385,000 in 1916 to 1,400,000 at present, according to an official statement in "Economic Life" for January 7, 1930. The Russian merino sheep industry, which developed in the last century on an extensive basis, was declining even before the war. Of that type of wool, Russia imported annually about 80,000,000 pounds in the period 1911-1913. The bulk of those imports was taken by the textile industry of former Russian Poland.

Another element in the Russian wool supply situation has been a considerable slaughter of sheep, particularly by the wealthier peasants, in protest of and resistance to Soviet Agricultural policies. A considerable amount of wool in the hands of this class of growers eludes the procuring organizations supplying the state industry, according to an official report in the Russian paper, "Economic Life", of January 7, 1930. Energetic measures are advocated by the Supreme Council of National Economy, speaking for the manufacturing industry, to increase and speed up the process of collectivization of the wool-growing industry, according to the report quoted above. It also proposes to have the government purchase sheep in order to prevent their wholesale slaughter and other measures to safeguard and develop the industry and strengthen the procuring and sheep-breeding organizations which have been criticized for inefficient methods.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES a/United Kingdom

Wool prices declined steadily in London during 1929 except for a temporary rally in October caused by the announcement of the restriction of offerings in Australia. Prices advanced somewhat in October, but sufficient supplies of wool were available from New Zealand, South Africa, and South America and prices again moved downward so that at the close of the wool sales on December 4, prices were lower than before the rise in October. The first sales in 1930 opened with a decline of 15 to 20 per cent in the price of merinos and 20 to 25 per cent in crossbreds compared with the sales in December. On January 21, 1930, prices of wools grading 58's to 70's were from 42 to 44 per cent lower than on January 18, 1929 and wools grading 56's were 49 per cent lower. The decline in lower grade wools was not so great with wools grading 44's to 50's down 37 to 39 per cent and wools grading 36's and 40's only 35 per cent below prices in January 1929.

The price of wool tops at Bradford declined considerably during 1929 but the declines were not as great as the drop in raw wool prices. Average 70's tops declined 38 per cent, 64's tops were 31 per cent lower, ordinary 60's tops were 34 per cent lower, and crossbred 50's and 56's declined 36 to 37 per cent. The smallest decline was on 46's carded tops which were only 20 per cent under January 1929.

UNITED KINGDOM: Average price of wool tops per pound at Bradford, by grades, 1929

Month	Average		Ordinary	Crossbred		Carded
	70's	64's		56's	50's	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1929						
January	100.4	94.3	89.7	71.5	59.8	49.2
February	97.3	90.7	86.2	70.4	57.8	48.1
March	95.3	88.2	83.1	68.9	55.7	46.6
April	94.3	87.7	83.1	68.4	55.7	46.6
May	91.2	85.7	81.1	66.4	55.2	46.6
June	87.7	82.6	77.0	63.9	53.7	46.6
July	84.1	79.1	73.0	60.8	51.7	45.8
August	82.1	75.5	69.9	58.3	50.2	45.1
September	76.0	69.4	64.9	55.7	47.8	43.6
October	75.0	66.9	62.9	53.7	46.9	42.6
November	79.1	71.0	64.9	55.2	46.9	42.6
December	72.5	64.9	59.3	52.2	44.1	39.5

Compiled from data published in the "Textile Mercury".

a/ Conditions in the United States were discussed in detail in the preceding issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Imports of sheep's wool into the United Kingdom in 1929 amounted to 814,000,000 pounds compared with 779,000,000 last year and a pre-war average of about 800,000,000 pounds. Re-exports of foreign wools were smaller than in recent years so that the net quantity of British and foreign wools retained in the United Kingdom in 1929 amounted to 549,000,000 pounds, which is considerably greater than any year since 1923, when the heavy stocks of Australian wools remaining after the world war were being liquidated. Consumption of sheep's wool in Great Britain, however, was not as great in 1929 as in other recent years. According to an estimate published by the "Textile Argus", consumption of wool amounted to 515,000,000 pounds in 1929 compared with 525,000,000 in 1928 and 555,000,000 pounds in 1927. This would indicate an increase of 34,000,000 pounds in stocks of wool in Great Britain on January 1, 1930 compared with January 1, 1929.

All important primary sources of supply sent more wool in 1929 than a year earlier, with the exception of British South Africa. Receipts from Australia, however, were 10 per cent below the pre-war average. As against that period, imports from New Zealand have shown little change in recent years, whereas imports of South African wool have run considerably heavier than before the war. Receipts from South America indicate a fairly regular volume coming from Argentina and Chile, and a sharp increase up to 1926 in receipts from Uruguay, but a notable decline in 1929 figures for that country. In alpaca, vicuna and llama hair, the South American sources continue to send about the usual amounts to British markets. Camel's hair imports also show little variation. In mohair, however, British imports have been falling since 1927, with the 1929 total 12.4 per cent and 57.7 per cent under those of 1928 and 1909-1913, respectively.

Exports of semi-manufactures of wool and wool piece goods also declined considerably compared with previous years. Exports of tops amounted to 33,000,000 pounds in 1929 compared with 34,000,000 pounds in 1928, and 42,000,000 pounds in 1927. The export of worsted yarn declined nearly 3,000,000 pounds, due largely to decreased demand from Germany. There was a very great decline in exports of woollen piece goods during 1929. China took about 8,000,000 square yards less than in 1928, Japan took 4,000,000 less than in 1928, and 8,000,000 less than in 1927. Exports of woollen cloth to Canada were 4,000,000 square yards less than in 1928. British India and Australia each took about 2,000,000 square yards less. Exports of worsted piece goods, however, increased about 5,000,000 square yards, due largely to increased demand from America, Canada, and the Argentine. The table on page 328 shows the exports, imports, and re-exports of wool and manufactures of wool from 1927 to 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Prices at opening of the London wool auction reported on basis of official standards of the United States for grades of wool (scoured basis), January 18, 1929 to January 21, 1930.

United States grades	1929						1930
	Jan. 18	Mar. 8	May 3	July 9	Sept. 20	Nov. 19	Jan. 21
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
70's	87.2	83.1	81.1	71.0	63.9	62.9	49.7
64's	81.1	79.1	75.0	64.9	57.8	56.8	46.7
60's	77.1	75.0	71.0	60.8	54.7	54.7	43.6
58's	73.0	68.9	60.8	56.8	51.7	50.7	40.6
56's	71.0	64.9	58.8	52.7	48.7	46.6	36.5
50's	51.7	46.6	44.6	40.6	40.6	39.5	31.4
48's	47.7	43.6	40.6	38.5	37.0	36.5	29.4
46's	46.6	41.6	39.5	37.5	36.5	35.5	28.4
44's	44.6	40.6	38.5	34.5	36.0	34.5	27.9
40's	42.6	39.5	37.5	38.5	35.5	34.5	27.9
36's	42.6	38.5	36.5	37.5	35.5	34.5	27.9

Compiled from reports of E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London.

UNITED KINGDOM: Quality of wool cataloged and sold at London, 1929

Country	Jan. 30	Mar. 21	May 15	July 23	Oct. 4	Dec. 4
Wool cataloged by:	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Australia -						
New South Wales	27,257	8,805	9,474	14,856	18,573	27,700
Victoria	12,700	11,574	12,040	12,918	20,225	15,000
Queensland	15,824	4,603	3,713	8,893	16,920	15,870
West Australia	11,868	7,114	7,244	3,732	4,250	10,600
South Australia	5,316	3,084	3,561	4,071	7,200	5,600
Tasmania	92	1,019	1,621	585	431	100
Total	73,077	35,199	37,653	45,055	67,627	74,870
New Zealand	23,829	39,140	44,810	32,904	46,579	47,550
Cape	3,527	2,911	2,506	1,727	3,100	4,050
South American ..	1,039	19,716	27,557	20,528	24,784	4,000
All other	1,386	1,059	1,431	932	1,213	6,530
Total	102,858	99,025	113,957	101,146	143,303	137,000
Wool sold to:						
Continent	49,000	43,000	52,000	43,500	59,000	59,500
United Kingdom ..	31,000	36,500	39,500	31,000	45,000	48,500
United States ...	2,000	4,000	-	-	5,000	1,000
Total	82,000	83,500	91,500	74,500	109,000	109,000

Dalgety and Company.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929.

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929
<u>Sheep's and Lamb's</u>					
<u>greasy a/</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Australia	300,271	304,407	237,629	222,930	270,234
New Zealand	181,136	184,186	192,428	182,303	193,986
British South Africa	115,169	147,741	153,942	162,356	167,456
British India	55,279	41,393	55,072	55,043	53,913
Argentina	47,287	53,934	72,076	49,376	51,295
France	26,225	13,473	20,690	20,629	18,900
Chile	22,709	26,442	27,573	25,392	b/
Uruguay	6,550	8,904	17,374	27,289	9,183
Russia	5,687	256	b/	b/	0
Falkland Islands	4,533	2,722	3,545	3,074	1,890
Peru	3,380	4,224	3,707	3,285	b/
United States	1,846	3,376	3,951	1,070	b/
Irish Free State		9,423	11,933	9,693	9,069
Other countries	30,489	10,910	17,060	16,814	37,702
Total general imports	800,561	811,441	821,990	779,254	813,623
Reexports	334,623	333,374	346,443	333,211	330,631
Net imports	465,938	478,067	475,547	446,043	482,992
<u>Alpaca, Vicuna and Llama</u>					
Peru	4,828	4,674	5,652	4,398	3,985
Chile	347	424	457	219	235
Other countries	22	78	350	277	612
Total general imports	5,197	5,176	6,459	4,894	4,832
Reexports	414	2,272	1,363	961	2,014
Net imports	4,783	2,904	5,096	3,933	2,818
<u>Camel's Hair</u>					
Total general imports	3,183	2,337	5,922	4,620	4,951
Reexports	1,934	232	255	202	165
Net imports	6,249	2,105	5,667	4,418	4,786
<u>Mohair (Angora Goat's Hair)</u>					
British South Africa	19,913	5,804	10,335	6,977	7,325
Turkey in Europe & Asia..	9,913	4,961	8,365	7,024	5,169
Other countries	342	304	1,696	536	238
Total general imports	30,168	11,069	20,396	14,537	12,732
Reexports	983	4,543	238	640	329
Net imports	29,185	6,526	20,158	13,897	12,403

Compiled from "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom", 1926-28, and "Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom", December 1929.

a/ Includes "Sheep's and lamb's wool, scoured or carbonized; slipped or pulled".
b/ If any, included with "Other countries".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

imports
 UNITED KINGDOM: Exports/and re-exports of wool and manufactures
 of wool, 1927-1929

Item	Unit	Calendar years			Percentage of 1927	
		1927	1928	1929	1928	1929
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent	Per cent
<u>Exports</u>						
Wool.	Pound	62,021	48,007	51,984	77.4	83.8
Tops.	"	41,952	34,425	32,737	82.1	78.0
Yarns, woollen.	"	6,573	7,461	7,899	113.5	120.2
Yarns, worsted.	"	45,316	41,491	38,803	91.6	85.6
Tissues, woollen-						
All wool.	Sq. yd.	60,673	57,472	50,612	94.7	83.4
Mixed 1/.	" "	71,241	70,867	57,573	99.5	80.8
Total.	" "	131,914	128,339	108,185	97.3	82.0
Tissues, worsted-						
All wool.	" "	19,135	23,050	25,707	120.5	134.3
Mixed 1/.	" "	20,845	19,061	21,574	91.4	103.5
Total.	" "	39,980	42,111	47,281	105.3	118.3
Flannels and delaines-	" "	5,546	4,085	4,056	73.7	73.1
Carpets and rugs.	" "	6,593	6,369	6,431	96.6	98.3
Noils.	Pound	18,821	20,459	17,101	108.7	90.9
Waste.	"	17,293	17,598	15,403	101.7	89.1
Woollen rags.	"	33,482	33,115	33,443	113.8	99.9
<u>Imports</u>						
Wool.	Pound	821,990	779,254	813,629	94.8	99.0
Tops.	"	2,700	3,234	1,775	121.6	65.8
Yarns.	"	17,936	17,900	20,502	99.8	114.3
Tissues, woollen.	Sq. yd.	30,237	32,774	30,303	103.4	100.2
Tissues, worsted.	" "	9,212	9,016	7,103	97.9	77.1
Carpets and rugs.	" "	6,574	6,806	8,239	103.5	125.3
Waste and noils.	Pound	4,339	5,196	4,264	119.8	98.3
Woollen rags.	"	47,252	46,097	52,989	97.6	107.6
<u>Re-exports</u>						
Wool.	Pound	346,448	338,311	330,631	97.8	95.4
Tops.	"	59	168	35	284.7	59.3
Yarns.	"	100	105	214	105.0	214.0
Tissues, woollen.	Sq. yd.	3,636	3,372	3,347	92.7	92.1
Tissues, worsted.	" "	205	259	300	126.3	146.3
Carpets and rugs.	" "	1,072	1,025	1,012	95.6	94.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

1/ Mixed with other materials but known as "woolens" or "worstedes."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

France

Wool imports into France were about 14 per cent larger for the first 11 months of 1929 than in the corresponding period of 1928. An increase of about 46 per cent in receipts from Australia accounted for the bulk of the increase, offsetting a decline in imports from Argentina and from several less important sources, including the French North African possessions. The French wool import trade of recent years has involved somewhat larger volumes than in the pre-war period. In mohair and other specialities also, the trade of recent years has been heavier than in 1909-1913, with a slight increase appearing for 1929 over the preceding year.

FRANCE: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1926-1928 and January-November, 1928 and 1929

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928 prel.	1928	1929
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Sheep's and Lambs'</u>						
Australia	183,890	264,210	256,658	219,979	190,511	276,771
Argentina	187,435	111,403	124,223	115,803	112,479	101,515
United Kingdom	82,530	74,468	89,193	82,733	75,832	39,694
Uruguay	46,659	25,525	32,893	29,364	29,123	35,325
Spain	22,833	7,681	14,495	8,045	7,417	7,776
Algeria	20,336	25,143	22,613	19,354	18,947	16,214
British East Indies .	11,399	3,937	a/ 2,346	a/	a/	a/
Morocco	5,669	20,367	17,717	11,985	12,197	6,066
Chile	5,164	7,894	10,126	8,631	8,412	14,289
British West Africa .	3,547	65,499	73,744	66,202	55,606	1,607
Belgium	2,507	12,653	16,821	15,698	13,814	23,444
Other countries	23,214	17,835	22,577	32,150	30,493	105,456
Total	600,413	636,665	664,106	309,944	554,891	633,154
<u>Mohair and cashmere</u>						
<u>wool, (including</u>						
<u>camels' hair)</u>						
Total	1,215	3,121	2,690	1,811	1,758	2,234

Compiled from Tableau General du Commerce et de la Navigation, France, 1909-1928.
Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur de la France, Dec. 1928 and Nov. 1929.
a/ If any, included with "Other countries."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

Germany

The somewhat reduced German wool import trade of recent years was continued into 1929, the total for the first 11 months of that year being about the same as that of the corresponding 1928 period. Very little variation appears in the relative importance of the several sources of supply. It appears, however, that in recent years Argentina has had a less outstanding share of the German raw wool business than in pre-war times. Argentina is second only to Australia in the amount of wool sent to Germany, but total receipts from Argentina for 1928 were 29.2 per cent below average receipts for 1909-1913. New Zealand wool has been received in larger volume in recent years. In alpaca and other similar products, however, imports of recent years have been only a fraction of the pre-war quantities.

GERMANY: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1926-1928 and January-November, 1928 and 1929

Country from which imported	Average 1909-13	Year ended December 31			January-November	
		1926	1927	1928	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Sheeps' and lamb's</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Australia.....	174,282	124,303	145,593	144,054	128,157	126,763
Argentina	123,181	84,508	99,574	87,036	85,963	85,609
British South Africa	53,697	48,358	74,371	66,218	60,866	60,944
Belgium	24,851	8,631	14,363	9,156	8,653	8,530
Uruguay	17,872	10,248	22,088	12,774	12,460	13,201
France	12,861	3,435	7,042	4,604	4,196	4,362
United Kingdom	8,186	17,473	22,008	15,671	14,905	13,416
Chile	6,533	544	602	2,499	2,469	2,188
New Zealand	5,512	8,158	12,861	13,562	13,317	14,186
Hungary	a/ 4,657	6,204	5,179	3,638	3,449	4,373
Austria.....	--	247	129	469	82	109
Russia	2,081	132	20	43	b/	29
Czechoslovakia	--	3,697	3,772	3,180	2,984	2,370
United States	b/	566	757	519	388	289
Other countries ...	10,217	7,609	12,796	13,153	12,944	12,212
Total wool	443,943	324,112	421,155	376,586	350,833	348,831
Hair of the alpaca, goats, etc.....	38,045	2,011	3,620	4,063	3,845	3,502
Total	481,988	325,123	424,775	380,649	354,678	352,332

Compiled from Der Auswärtige Handel Deutschlands 1926-28 and Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, November, 1928 and 1929 issues.

a/ Average for Austria-Hungary. b/ If any, included with "other countries."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

ITALY

Italian imports of greasy wool during the period January - August, 1929 were 18.9 per cent larger than in the same 8 months of 1928, and about equal to the imports of the whole year of 1928. An increased use of Australian wool in recent years was carried into 1929 when receipts for the 8 months indicated were about 15 per cent larger than in the corresponding 1928 period. There has been more interest displayed also in wool from Uruguay and the Union of South Africa. Imports of washed wool were smaller in 1929 than in several years past. The wool washing industries of France and Belgium supply the bulk of the Italian imports of that class.

ITALY: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1926-1928 and January-August 1928 and 1929

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-August	
	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928 preliminary	1928	1929
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
<u>In the grease</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina	6,972	28,664	17,445	26,156	22,305	22,646
Australia	4,479	35,635	32,361	38,777	32,786	38,291
Uruguay	3,106	5,648	9,240	3,259	3,184	6,927
France	933	1,072	1,420	2,044	1,365	1,718
United Kingdom	669	5,534	6,299	6,035	3,385	4,462
British South Africa ...	452	6,917	6,049	10,679	10,099	13,540
Turkey (Europe & Asia)	159	12	7	17	b/	b/
Hungary	a/ 49	697	31	125	115	25
Other countries	1,853	6,683	6,328	7,827	5,467	6,183
Total	18,672	90,862	79,180	94,919	78,736	93,692
<u>Washed</u>						
France	3,728	3,769	3,099	5,127	3,333	2,909
Belgium	1,929	1,642	1,431	1,894	1,540	1,190
United Kingdom	1,253	1,034	708	841	503	823
Turkey (Europe & Asia) ..	904	845	983	944	641	540
Argentina	380	2,677	1,850	1,519	1,097	830
Germany	116	780	336	760	592	356
Hungary	a/ 1,468	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Other countries	1,695	1,151	1,158	922	772	1,076
Total	11,473	11,898	9,564	11,997	8,478	7,726

Compiled from Movimento Commercial del Regno d'Italia, 1909-1913, and 1928; Statistica del Commercio Speciale, 1927-1928, and January-August 1928 and 1929.

a/ Average for Austria-Hungary. b/ If any, included with "other countries."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

BELGIUM: Imports of wool, raw a/, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1926-1928 and January-October, 1928 and 1929

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-October	
	Average 1909-13 ^{b/}	1926	1927	1928 prelim.	1928	1929
In the grease, <u>uncleaned</u>	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France	77,666	8,017	14,110			
Australia	68,370	47,757	50,214			
United Kingdom	67,945	32,223	40,688			
Argentina	41,926	10,603	17,767			
Germany	12,043	576	242			
Uruguay	4,346	1,408	1,340			
Union of S.Africa .	7,061	3,985	4,017			
Other countries ...	17,909	7,183	13,799			
Total	297,266	111,752	142,177	c/135,761	c/117,236	c/143,612
Washed or scoured						
Total		2,673	3,859	3,782	2,975	3,498
Hair of the Alpaca, Cashmere, etc.						
Total		895	839	969	810	1,371

Compiled from Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Spécial de la Belgique, 1910-1913, 1928 and October, 1929; Tableaux Annual du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers, 1926-1927. a/ Prior to November 10, 1924, there was only one classification of wool. b/ Includes all classes of raw wool. c/ Not available by countries.

JAPAN: Imports of wool, unmanufactured, by countries, average 1909-13, annual 1926-1928 and January-November, 1928 and 1929

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	Average 1909-13	1926	1927	1928 prelim.	1928	1929
Wool and wool tops	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Australia	9,361	73,674	99,207	109,386	102,334	96,395
United Kingdom	6,005	4,355	2,327	824	732	536
China	1,312	1,188	900	2,499	2,006	329
Kwantung	1	4	38	158	71	147
British S.Africa ... <u>a/</u>		206	309	19	19	19
Other countries	1,005	2,175	2,425	3,589	3,582	1,786
Total	17,684	81,602	105,206	116,475	108,744	99,212
Goats' Hair and Camels' Hair						
Total	199	318	350	497	482	322

Compiled from Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, 1909-13, 1926-27, and Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, 1928. a/ If any, included in "Other countries."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: International trade, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1928

Country	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1909-1913		1927		1928 preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal exporting countries	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Australia	324	676,679	a/ 5,563	a/ 763,556	--	--
Argentina	214	328,204	417	346,010	--	276,463
New Zealand	138	194,801	35	220,501	89	223,805
Union of S. Africa..	7	164,635	363	271,016	943	261,211
Uruguay	0	139,178	0	151,733	0	117,773
China	0	42,685	391	57,510	421	73,323
British India	23,721	56,496	32,191	47,292	32,557	57,649
Chile	1,247	28,223	--	27,407	--	29,835
Algeria	2,445	19,871	3,212	26,362	3,816	23,536
Morocco	0	8,607	0	16,074	--	--
Irish Free State ..	0	0	1,640	13,469	265	12,284
Spain	2,445	28,505	a/ 3,774	a/ 17,435	--	--
Peru	b/ 3	9,333	0	11,057	0	12,411
Hungary	0	0	2,120	9,897	3,351	9,921
Persia c/	b/ 2,753	10,023	1,354	9,952	--	--
Brazil	--	2,959	--	11,054	--	10,161
Principal importing countries						
France	601,628	84,973	686,796	59,151	611,755	60,039
United Kingdom	506,155	41,164	506,463	32,021	463,934	48,195
United States	203,299	e/ 46	237,287	323	244,630	485
Germany	461,988	42,817	424,775	22,814	380,649	26,542
Belgium	300,357	196,440	146,875	156	140,513	215
Italy	30,145	3,933	68,744	7,766	106,916	8,258
Japan	17,921	0	99,589	0	115,280	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	39,009	3,586	37,921	3,194
Poland	0	0	36,019	971	30,487	1,545
Russia	106,184	32,406	27,207	a/ 3,426	34,334	--
Canada	7,794	1,323	14,354	11,357	14,271	8,351
Austria	63,942	9,622	17,130	879	16,411	853
Switzerland	11,211	338	18,887	46	17,202	35
Netherlands	31,991	26,362	11,239	3,413	10,457	2,924
Yugoslavia	0	0	7,843	89	3,017	243
Sweden	7,267	149	11,623	310	11,829	375
Bulgaria	d/ 1,485	d/ 117	2,195	3	2,715	--
Finland	1,794	30	3,533	--	3,369	--
Norway	3,644	123	2,127	534	1,717	1,113
Denmark	2,337	1,124	3,287	381	2,569	534
Greece	231	294	2,066	862	2,387	529
Rumania	2,473	3,533	--	--	--	--
Total 33 countries	2,415,233	2,154,956	2,462,942	2,161,209	2,204,525	1,278,242

Official sources except where otherwise noted. "Wool" in this table includes: washed, unwashed, scoured, pulled wool, slipe, also hair, camel's, mohair, angora goat, cashmere goat and alpaca. The following items have been considered as not within this classification; carded, combed, dyed wool, flecks: sheep, lamb and goat skins with hair on, mill waste, noils & tops.

Cont'd.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN SHEEP AND WOOL, CONT'D

WOOL: International trade, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1928, cont'd

FOOTNOTES, CONT'D

a/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. b/ Three-year average. c/ Figures for Persia are for 12 months ended March 21 of the year following year shown. d/ Four-year average. e/ One year only.

CORRECTION

Wool production for Syria for 1929 should be changed to 16,520,000 pounds on page 273 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for March 3, 1930. The 10,330,000 pounds reported was for the Syria district only and excluded production in the Beirut and Damascus territory. This changes the total for Asia, excluding Russia and China, to 85,480,000 pounds in 1929, and the estimated world total to 2,692,125,000 pounds against 2,693,081,000 pounds in 1928. The world totals will be revised from time to time in the monthly wool releases as new figures or revisions are received.

WINTER WHEAT: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	a/ 32,702	43,373	47,317	42,820	43,690	102.0
Canada	a/ 1,019	979	1,033	885	809	91.4
France	b/ 16,500	12,976	12,802	12,673	12,308	99.5
Italy b/	11,793	12,295	12,263	11,803	11,732	99.6
Bulgaria	b/ 2,409	2,633	2,744	2,619	2,875	109.8
Rumania	a/b/ 9,515	7,017	7,281	7,462	6,753	90.5
Lithuania	b/ 211	173	272	346	405	117.1
Finland	c/ 8	27	25	27	30	111.1
Total Europe (6)	40,436	35,121	35,387	34,930	34,423	98.5
Morocco	(1,700)	2,304	2,665	2,843	2,701	95.0
Algeria c/	3,521	3,336	3,311	3,284	3,484	106.1
Tunis	1,310	1,377	2,011	1,730	1,730	100.0
Total Africa (3)	6,531	7,017	7,987	7,857	7,915	100.7
India d/	29,224	30,472	30,632	30,409	29,319	96.4
Total, 12 countries ..	109,912	116,962	122,356	116,901	116,156	99.4

a/ Four-year average. b/ Total acreage. c/ February estimate. Final estimate for 1929 was 3,722,000 acres. d/ First estimate.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1923
WHEAT	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	Percent
United States	690,108	331,040	378,374	914,876	506,508	88.2
Canada	197,119	407,136	479,655	556,726	299,520	52.9
Total N. America (4) ..	898,908	1,248,769	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,739	74.9
Europe, 27 count. prev. reported	1,216,414	1,052,401	1,128,701	1,285,324	1,250,486	97.2
Spain, revised	130,446	146,599	144,825	119,834	154,249	123.7
Total Europe (28) ...	1,346,860	1,209,000	1,273,526	1,406,208	1,404,735	99.9
Africa (4)	92,047	39,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia (4)	337,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,724	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (40) ..	2,725,642	2,926,765	3,138,865	3,340,238	3,012,483	90.2
Southern Hemis. 3 count. prev. rept'd	244,481	339,541	366,903	475,983	271,973	57.1
Union of South Africa, revised	b/ 6,034	8,260	5,961	6,693	10,273	153.5
Total South. Hemis. (4) ..	250,515	397,801	372,864	482,676	282,246	53.5
Total above count. (44) ..	2,976,157	3,324,566	3,511,729	3,822,914	3,294,729	86.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	3,401,000	3,426,000	3,561,000	3,943,000	3,415,000	86.6
RYE						
United States	35,093	40,795	53,164	43,368	40,629	93.7
Canada	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,514	13,161	90.0
Europe, 23 count. prev. rept'd	967,161	744,453	805,492	891,919	892,467	100.1
Bulgaria, revised	b/ 8,345	7,133	6,951	8,067	7,710	95.6
Total Europe (24) ...	975,506	751,596	812,443	899,986	900,177	100.0
Argentina	640	3,268	6,614	7,358	4,357	57.0
Total above count. (27) ..	1,014,333	807,838	832,178	965,638	958,334	99.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	969,000	99.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.b/ Four year average.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	284,892	362,820	493,878	409,418	82.9
Europe, 27 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged.....	683,575	656,387	640,232	720,842	792,151	109.9
Bulgaria, revised	10,380	11,085	12,867	15,621	10,767	68.9
Total Europe (28)	693,955	667,472	653,039	736,463	802,918	109.0
Est. European total excl. Russia	701,000	674,000	659,000	743,000	809,000	108.9
North Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,883	111,375	103,497	92.9
Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,014	109.8
Total W. Hemis (37) ..	1,160,736	1,159,138	1,233,921	1,471,055	1,457,847	99.1
Southern Hemis. 3 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	5,737	19,737	15,574	17,788	16,409	92.2
Union of S.Africa, revised	1,274	1,075	808	1,031	1,708	156.6
Total S. Hemis (4).....	7,011	20,812	16,382	18,879	18,117	96.0
Total above count. (41)	1,167,747	1,179,950	1,250,303	1,489,934	1,475,964	99.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,659,000	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,478,000	1,717,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe, 26 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged ...	1,877,723	1,793,308	1,698,976	1,830,212	1,980,963	108.2
Bulgaria, revised	8,651	6,725	6,446	6,139	10,344	168.5
Total Europe (27).....	1,886,374	1,800,033	1,705,422	1,836,351	1,991,307	108.4
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	1,931,000	1,845,000	1,739,000	1,881,000	2,036,000	108.2
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,506	21,130	114.2
Syria and Lebanon	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total W. Hemis. (33)...	3,329,277	3,443,372	3,342,355	3,746,947	3,534,647	94.3
Southern Hemis., 3 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	73,509	73,810	60,278	72,875	73,352	100.7
Union of S.Africa, revised	9,661	6,204	6,036	7,209	10,045	139.3
Total S. Hemis. (4)	83,170	80,014	66,314	80,084	83,397	104.1
Total above count. (37)	3,482,447	3,523,386	3,408,669	3,827,031	3,618,044	94.5
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,820,000	3,507,000	94.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,928,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,616,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4)	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,393,208	92.4
Europe, 10 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	540,511	611,193	446,614	346,412	588,410	169.9
Bulgaria, revised	26,277	27,312	20,954	20,272	36,068	177.9
Europe (11)	566,788	638,505	467,568	366,684	624,478	170.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	485,000	381,000	640,000	168.0
Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	12,247	12,018	98.1
Asia (2)	(39,900)	110,534	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total W. Hemis. (21)	3,421,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,362,009	3,393,936	100.9
Est. W. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,627,000	3,361,000	100.9
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,339,000	4,218,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

SPAIN: Wheat production, 1925 to 1929

Year	Production
	1,000 bushels
1925	162,592
1926	146,599
1927	144,825
1928	119,885
1929 -	
November estimate	149,266
March estimate	154,249

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>July 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Canada.....	25,123	38,668		68		Jan. 31	28,721	6,145
Argentina....	11,593	b/ 8,453	b/ 67			Feb. 15	b/ 1,375	b/3,625
Danubian count. b/...	27,242	19,408	1,067			Feb. 15	17,158	55,292
Total.....	100,543	123,530					97,000	84,105
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>July 1</u>								
United States:	9,621	16,302	37	41	66	Mar. 1	12,854	6,769
Canada.....	7,424	19,532				Jan. 31	13,470	3,482
Argentina....	28,751	b/24,102	b/1,209			Feb. 15	b/10,179	b/10,384
Danubian count. b/....	378	49	78			Feb. 15	49	1,063
Total.....	46,674	59,985					36,552	21,693
	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS:	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>November 1</u>								
United States:	20,556	41,636	160	129	164	Mar. 1	29,653	3,257
Danubian count. b/...	15,266	531	943			Feb. 15	111	13,449
Argentina....	268,635	b/206,317	b/ 3,609	b/2,677	b/3,346	Mar. 1	48,148	b/ 55,873
Union of South Africa	23,809	c/22,457	c/ 386			Feb. 8	c/4,543	c/ 4,671
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u> <u>November 1</u>							Nov.-Jan.	Nov.-Jan.
United States:	1,436	349					103	149
Total exp. less U. S. imports	326,880	271,092					82,352	77,101

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and
barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow	Futures			Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Dec. 6	83	88	84	90	94	75	81	73	47	46	63	62
13	82	88	90	97	94	74	80	72	47	45	62	59
20	83	87	91	96	97	73	80	71	46	44	61	58
27	85	89	91	96	97	73	82	71	46	46	62	58
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan. 3	85	85	91	96	97	72	81	71	46	44	60	59
10	87	85	93	95	98	68	83	67	47	45	62	59
17	94	87	100	95	100	67	88	66	50	45	66	57
24	97	86	102	93	103	65	90	65	52	45	69	57
31	97	83	101	91	101	64	89	65	52	44	70	57
Feb. 7	95	83	99	91	100	63	88	63	52	44	71	57
14	94	84	99	92	89	63	88	63	51	45	71	58
21	94	81	99	89	88	62	88	62	49	43	69	56
28	94	80	100	87	88	63	88	61	49	42	69	56

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in Japan a/, 1922-1927

Year	Mandarins	Oranges			
		Navel	Bitter	Other	Total
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
1922	6,024,637	385,720	1,825,946	726,684	2,938,350
1923	6,735,031	406,720	1,084,084	674,754	2,165,558
1924	6,324,705	374,691	1,497,314	645,048	2,517,053
1925	6,302,884	385,672	1,773,964	631,022	2,790,558
1926	8,614,145	455,378	1,988,507	724,185	3,168,070
1927	6,831,661	446,784	1,535,894	747,077	2,729,755

Source: The Statistical Abstract of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan, 1927. a/ Original statistics converted to United States boxes of 70 pounds.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 1, 1928-29 and 1929-30

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 1, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-March 1		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	79,379	72,936	2,380	1,422	373	734
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	40,923	41,200	395	714	758	1,114
Rye.....	8,584	2,422	1	10	7	7
Corn.....	31,540	6,657	177	160	129	164
Oats.....	9,250	4,215	27	37	41	66
Barley <u>a/</u>	49,901	15,207	13	342	68	376
PORK:	Jan. 1 -	Mar. 1				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides..	19,262	13,405	858	1,095	1,071	515
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides.....	24,891	26,182	2,096	3,546	3,372	3,342
Lard.....	156,061	139,372	14,592	14,734	15,539	21,816
Pickled pork.....	8,176	4,058	196	301	317	232

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 315,000 bush., flour 124,800 bbls., San Francisco barley 376,000 bush., rice 400,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments on exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1928-29		Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	To and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
North America <u>b/</u>	452,423	422,942	5,203	5,540	5,050	Mar. 1	339,117	200,213
Canada, 4 mar- kets <u>c/</u>	333,335	459,649	2,262	1,345	581	" "	364,421	131,261
United States..	206,258	163,637	2,136	1,111	1,348	" "	100,132	103,990
Argentina.....	178,133	216,720	2,892	3,016	3,011	" "	115,222	126,211
Australia.....	72,362	107,337	1,522	2,064	2,253	" "	65,348	39,948
Russia.....	5,408	8	1,096	136	0	" "	8	2,184
Danube & Bul. <u>d/</u>	32,847	33,242	272	96	0	" "	2,048	15,808
British India ..	15,638	21,739	0	0	0	" "	5,521	128
Total <u>f/</u>	757,443	336,512	11,055	10,852	8,317		557,874	384,492

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, includes flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports. f/ Total of trade figures, including North American as reported by Bradstreet's.

March 10, 1930

Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Mar. 7, 1929	Feb. 27, 1930	Mar. 6, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	50.00	34.00	34.75
Copenhagen, official quotation.	37.58	34.52	33.43
Berlin, 1a quality	37.33	33.49	32.85
London: a/			
Danish	40.63	37.37	35.84
Dutch, unsalted	41.06	37.80	36.84
New Zealand	37.15	31.50	30.41
New Zealand, unsalted	39.11	34.53	33.02
Australian	36.72	30.52	29.22
Australian, unsalted	37.80	31.07	30.41
Argentine, unsalted	36.50	29.76	29.33

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Mar. 6, 1929	Feb. 26, 1930	Mar. 5, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	38,869	63,704	65,116
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.42	16.42	16.10
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg .	"	14.24	12.31	12.12
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	16,223	12,202	12,345
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ .	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.01	12.06	11.95
American short cut green hams	"	21.07	22.59	22.27
American green bellies	"	18.47	17.21	17.71
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	25.42	23.90	23.90
Canadian green sides	"	b/	23.25	23.25

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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